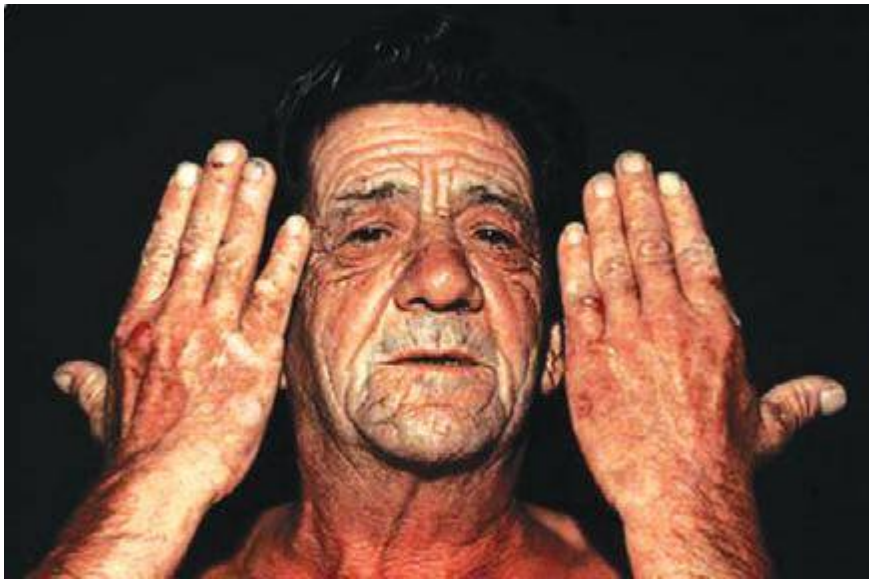

FIGURE 436e-16 **Porphyria cutanea tarda.** Periorbital and malar violaceous coloration, hyperpigmentation, and hypertrichosis on the face; bullae, crusts, and scars on the dorsa of the hands. *(Source: K Wolff et al: Fitzpatrick's Color Atlas & Synopsis of Clinical Dermatology, 5th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, 2005.)* **See Chap. 430.**

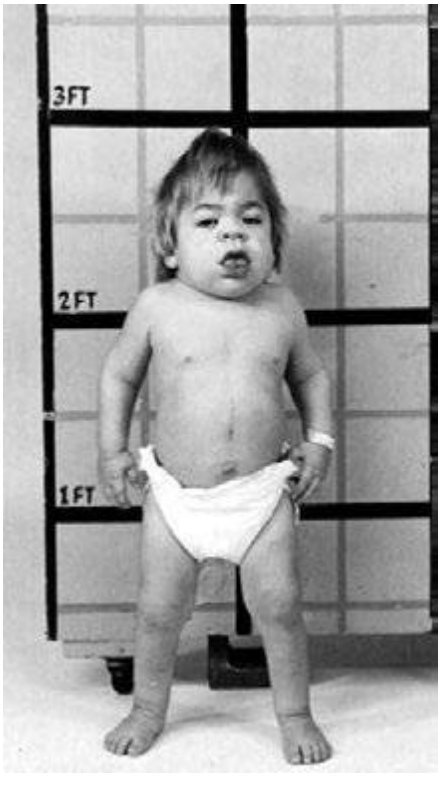

FIGURE 436e-17 **Mucopolysaccharidosis type IH (Hurler's syndrome)** in a 4-year-old boy. The diagnosis was made at the age of 15 months, at which time he had developmental delay, hepatomegaly, and skeletal involvement. At the time of the picture, the patient had short stature, an enlarged tongue, persistent nasal discharge, stiff joints, and hydrocephalus. Verbal language skills consisted of four or five words. The patient had a severe hearing loss and wore hearing aids. *(Source: CR Scriver et al [eds]: The Metabolic and Molecular Bases of Inherited Disease online, 8th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, www.ommbid .com.)* **See Chap. 432e.**

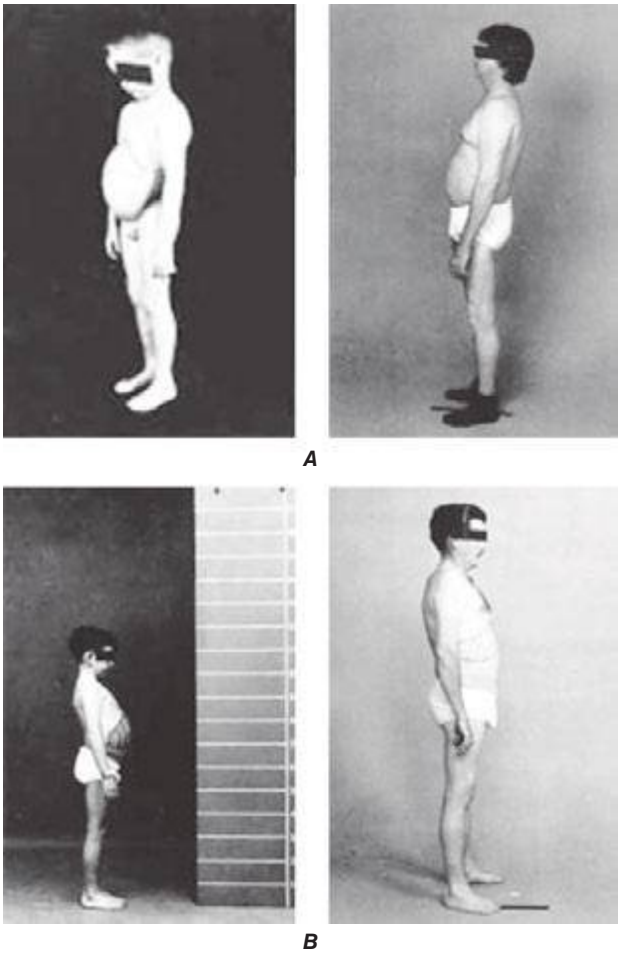

FIGURE 436e-18 **Growth and development of two patients with type Ia glycogen storage disease. *A.*** Patient at age 7 years and at age 39 years. ***B.*** Another patient at age 10 years and at age 33 years. Both patients survive despite inadequate treatment of their disease. Note that the abdomen is less protuberant with age. Hypoglycemia also improves with age. In adulthood, however, both patients continue to be short, and both have gout, multiple liver adenomas, and progressive renal disease. *(Source: CR Scriver et al [eds]: The Metabolic and Molecular Bases of Inherited Disease online, 8th ed. New York, McGraw-Hill, www.ommbid.com.)* **See Chap. 433e.**